

From the Department

The Rebels Destroy Two Steamers on the Cumberland.
Successful Federal Expedition.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 9.
Twelve hundred rebels, under Woodward, with two pieces of cannon, captured and burned the steamers *Lovell* and *Saxonia*, to-day, killing the captain of the *Lovell*, and shooting of an arm of the captain of the *Saxonia*.

General Johnston and Bragg, recently, boasted that they would possess Kentucky before long.

CINCINNATI, April 9.
A special to the *Commercial*, from Murfreesboro, says:

"Col. Wilder has returned from his expedition into Lebanon and Carthage. He captured 20 rebels, destroyed quantities of wheat, corn and beans, and also brought in 350 mules."

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 8.
The *Hatchie* bridge, commanded by Col. Wilder, returned this p.m. from an expedition into Lebanon to Carthage. Twenty rebels were captured, and a large quantity of wheat, corn and beans, and also brought in 350 mules.

A big barn, with a great quantity of wheat, corn and beans, and also brought in 350 mules.

Several rebels discovered in Federal uniforms were seen. Col. Wilder thought it prudent to fire, and accordingly he put a rope around the collar of the uniform and left it hanging in the woods, that the rebels might find it.

During the last week our expedition has captured 700 horses and mules; 200 prisoners, and over 200 able-bodied contrabands, and destroyed much rebel forage and supplies.

The *Atlantic Intelligencer* of the 4th says that the rebel financial agent, Dr. Bow, has negotiated in Mississippi and Louisiana for about 175,000 bales of cotton at 12 cents, being for the security of Confederate lands.

The rebel force in front of Franklin is increasing to an extent that indicates an intention to attack Granger.

Smallpox is reported to have compelled the rebel force to move from Tullahoma towards Shelbyville.

In consequence of Stanley's affair at Snow Hill, the rebels sent a strong force to that place. They are removing rails and constructing a railroad between McMinnville and War Trace.

The force dispersed by Wilder had been sent to reinforce Morgan.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 8.
Col. Wilder, commanding an expedition consisting of a brigade of mounted infantry from Gen. Reynold's division, sent out on the Lebanon pike with the object of cooperating with the expedition under Gen. Stanley, against Snow Hill, has just returned to camp. Gen. Stanley seems to have had some successful work at that place, which Col. Wilder has completed in an exceedingly thorough and commendable style.

After securing the country between here and Lebanon, defeating the enemy in every skirmish, and capturing three growing rebel divisions, Col. Wilder's men, two of whom, returning to camp on the Liberty pike, were instantly shot—the Col. paid a visit to Snow Hill, from which place Gen. Stanley had driven a large force, defeated the rebels after a brief engagement, captured 80 prisoners, and 400 horses, destroyed 5,000 bushels of wheat, and brought away 100 negroes and two wagon loads of tobacco.

Reported Advance of Our Troops Expected.
NEW YORK, April 10.
The following dispatch is taken from Richmond papers:

CHATTANOOGA, April 6.
The enemy advanced on Woodbury and McMinnville, but being outflanked retired. 15,000 Federals are advancing on Columbia. A battle is considered imminent before the week closes.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 10.
The expedition, under Col. Boone, surprised the rebels, under Woodward, and recaptured their stores, and took several prisoners. Severe skirmishing occurred yesterday morning. Col. Boone followed the rebels fifteen miles.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 9.
Some excitement was produced by reports of artillery toward Brentwood to-day, but nothing came of it. Some strong bodies of troops were under arms, anticipating an attack on Franklin. All is quiet here this evening.

Reports from Manchester and Tullahoma to-day, report the rebel General Helms as Manchester, with 2,200 men and four guns; Bragg at Tullahoma, with 25,000 men; Fulk, with 8,000, at Shelbyville; Van Dorn and his army, whose command is estimated at 12,000, in front of our right flank.

Bragg has recently shot thirty deserters within one week. His Tennessee troops threaten to desert en masse if withdrawn from Tennessee.

Reports that the rebel army is reduced to half and quarter rations are repeated in every variety of form.

The operations of the enemy on our right are mysterious.

The following resignations have been accepted: Capt. Thornley, 921 Ohio; Capt. James McKim, 35th Ind.; Chaplain Manville, 87th Ind.

Capt. Delavan, 19th Regiments, is detailed as Commissary of Musters at Crittenden's corps, and Capt. P. C. Moody as Commissary of Musters in Thoe's corps.

The execution of the sentence of death against James Welch, 40th Indiana, is suspended in consequence of his disordered intellect. The proceedings have been forwarded to the President of the United States.

Dr. Hamilton is announced as Inspector General of this department.

Capt. Knight 20th Ohio Battery, is assigned to the fortifications, in charge of the siege guns and field artillery.

A telegram from Gen. Lidge, at Corinth, informs that the rebels are rebuilding all the bridges between Decatur and Florence and constructing dams for crossing the river. The rebel Gen. Wood, with his command, is at Tusculum, and detachments of cavalry and infantry are at Waterloo and other points. These reports seem to indicate an intention to move troops from Vicksburg to cooperate with Bragg.

From Burnside's Command.
CINCINNATI, April 9, 1862.
There is no news from Kentucky. Every thing is quiet.

Gen. Burnside returned to this city this evening from Indiana, where he had been on a visit to his old command.

Brig. Gen. Tilton, chief of artillery in this department, took command of the fortifications back of Covington and Newport to-day, and established his headquarters in Covington. Gen. Asmus, in command at Camp Douglas, has been transferred to the command of the parallel force at Camp Chase, Columbus.

Another batch of Noble county rioters submitted examination to-day, before Commissioner Perkins.

Perkins declined to strip to Memphis were deposed to-day.

A horse dealer, who was looking for a used-up horse, said he was looking for a used-up horse.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
Tuesday, April 14, 1862.

Platforms.

We notice that our Democratic friends in various parts of the country are laying down platforms and enunciating sentiments for the future guidance of Democrats. This is all well enough, as far as the individuals making the avowals are concerned, but we protest against being committed to any particular policy, until the proper time for action comes.

It is well for the Democracy to meet and criticize the acts and policy of the Administration, and to approve or denounce as they may deem proper, but to advise any new theories or policy, is not called for at this time. The only platform we need for our guidance is the constitution, and by it we should try the acts of our opponents.

We should discard all propositions having no other object in view than partisan aggrandizement, and look only to the good of humanity and our common country.

Hence, we should not pledge ourselves to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, because it would reduce to the success of the Democratic party, if we did not think its present action would be for the best interest of the country.

But believing, as we do, that under the present policy no possible good can be accomplished by a continuance of the war, we are in favor of accepting terms of peace, as soon as the nation can do so without violating honor and the constitution. We never could see any good to come out of the war, unless it should be conducted with the view of restoring the Union as it was, giving to the people of all the States the same rights and privileges enjoyed by them before the rebellion.

We know some Democrats argue that we must sustain the Administration, in its violation of the constitution and all, until the next Presidential election, for the reason that by that time the war will sink the Republican party so low that a Democratic triumph will be certain. This is a beguiling question. We do not want war on any such terms. It is stated by members of Congress, that terms for an honorable and just peace have been rejected by the Administration. This being true, we cannot see how any true friend of his country can cry for more blood. Surely has not our country been already sufficiently deluged with blood, to satisfy the desires of politicians. It is time the people were heard.

Let a voice go out in favor of peace, and let this business of making platforms—at least war platforms—cease for a while, unless the men making them are willing to shoulder their markets and go into the fight themselves.

We are in favor of peace, and we don't stop to inquire whether it would benefit our party or not. And as the first peace measure, let the President withdraw his unconstitutional emancipation proclamation. Let the people of all sections of the Union be assured that as soon as they will return to their allegiance, they will be guaranteed their constitutional rights. Let us hear no more about negro equality, or "American citizens of African descent," and let reason once more resume her sway. If this be done, the war would not last three months.

Elections.
The April elections, held in various States, have in the main resulted favorably to the democracy.

In Wisconsin the democratic candidate for Supreme Judge is elected by 8,000 majority over his republican opponent. It was made a warmly contested political fight.

In Connecticut the republicans have succeeded by about 2,500 majority, and that only by bringing home on furlough four or five thousand soldiers, while no furloughs were granted to democratic soldiers, to come home. The state went republican a year ago by 7000.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis, formerly democratic cities, have gone republican, but in both cases only by the most shameful interference of the military.

The Ohio, Indiana and Illinois town elections show plainly that those states are still overwhelmingly democratic.

Joliet Forever!
The late election resulted as might have been expected in this town. The Democrats had everything their own way. The Republicans did not run a ticket, wisely deeming it unnecessary to do so. The candidates elected for Supervisor, Assistant Supervisor, and in fact for all the offices, are Democrats of the unquestionable stripe.

The facts, Joliet is all right. Republicanism has no show here at all. No other town in Northern Illinois has continued as true to Democratic principles.

In these times when Republicanism has well nigh destroyed our country, it is an honor to be a citizen of the firm Democratic town of Joliet.

Jackson O. K.
The Democracy swept the town of Jackson on last Tuesday. The entire Democratic ticket was elected by an immense majority. There are no better Democrats than can be found in the town of Jackson. They are always found battling for the right, and through evil as well as good report, adhere to the old principles of the party. All honor to the sterling Democracy of the town of Jackson. They know their rights and dare maintain them.

The SNAKE AGAIN.—Because our paper of last week did not contain a notice of Mr. Glenn's death, the editor of the *Joliet Republican* charges that the omission was intended. It was not so. We waited for a copy of that paper containing facts from which to make up a correct notice until it was too late for us to issue. And this was the reason, and not because we do not feel for the poor soldiers, as is so often alleged, why Mr. Glenn's death was not published in the *Signal* last week.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Wm. Bailey, a son of Jonathan Bailey, of this city, a member of the 100th Illinois regiment, died in this city, on the 4th inst, from disease contracted in camp. It is thus that death consumes his ravages amongst the brave young men who went out to fight for

The National Finances.

The tax-payers, and all the poor as well as the rich, under the Abolition system of taxation, are tax-payers, have not a very cheering future presented to them in the condition of our national finances.

It is estimated, if the war goes on, that our national debt on the 1st of July, 1864, will be \$2,227,000,000, being about one-seventh of the total valuation of property, real and personal, slaves and all, in the whole United States, as shown by the census of 1860. But as it is not probable that the secured States can be relied upon to pay their proportion of this vast sum, the burden will fall upon the Northern States. Illinois will have to provide for at least two hundred million dollars of this sum, if the appointment be made upon the basis of representation in Congress. This in addition to our present State debt and increasing expenditures, will furnish our people with enough to keep them busy in the future.

A national debt of \$2,227,000,000! Indeed it is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of such an enormous sum. By merely hearing or reading the figures, we get but a faint idea of the amount. An inquiring genius has given some interesting estimates on the subject. He estimates that if the sum of our national debt lay before a man in silver dollars, and he could count one dollar every second of time for twelve hours every day, it would take him nearly one hundred and fifty years to count it. In silver it would require about 150,000 horses to draw it. In ten-dollar greenbacks, placed end to end, it would reach more than round this globe. In five dollar greenbacks, it would reach more than twice around, and in one-dollar greenbacks, it would reach eleven times around the world.

We merely mention these facts that our readers may form a better conception of what Abolition fanaticism, swindling, and secession have cost us.

The people are already taxed in every imaginable form and to an extent that we cannot see how they are to pay, and yet the amount raised is but a mere pittance in comparison to the large sum required to pay even the accruing interest on the debt. Secretary Chase may manage to keep the credit of the Government up a little while longer, but any reflecting mind must see that we are rapidly approaching national bankruptcy.

Yet, notwithstanding the alarming attitude of our national finances, no disposition is shown on the part of the Government to retrench. Extravagance and swindling go unrebuked, and speculation is regarded as a merit deserving of Executive favor. It seems that the fanatics are bent on utter ruin; and that what they cannot accomplish by unconstitutional proclamations and decrees and the sword, they will make up by destroying the national credit in heaping up a debt beyond the ability of the people to pay.

This is a gloomy picture, but it is well that the people be apprized of the true condition of affairs, that they may be prepared for the load which their Abolition masters are preparing for them.

DEATH OF M. B. GLENN.—We regret to announce the death of M. B. Glenn, who took place in this city on the 3d inst. Mr. Glenn was a printer, and for some time had been employed in the *Republican* office. He was a young man of fine talents and excellent habits, and was highly esteemed by his acquaintances. When the 100th regiment was organized, though in bad health, he laid down the rule and the printers stood stock, for weapons of the frontier character, and volunteered in Capt. Bartlett's company. After months of service he was compelled by ill health to come home, but he did not live long after the arrival amongst his friends.

GOOD FOR WALLINGFORD.—The regular Abolition ticket was defeated in Wallingford on last Tuesday. The Democrats made up a ticket composed of Democrats and conservative Republicans, and elected him. This is proof that things are working, and that in due course of time Wallingford will be all right.

Town Elections.
The following officers were elected on last Tuesday in the towns named:

JOLIET.
Supervisor—S. K. Casey.
Ass't. — J. W. Smith.
Assessor—J. H. Cavanaugh.
Town Clerk—W. H. Zarley.
Com. Highways—Wm. Mapps, Jr.
Overseer Poor—A. M. Nerry.
Constable—Thos. O'Brien.

LOCKPORT.
Supervisor—W. H. Baker.
Assessor—W. W. Baker.
Collector—G. M. Armist.
Town Clerk—L. S. Parker.
Constables—L. L. Roberts, D. C. Griwald.

Overseer Poor—George Turner.
School Trustee—Jacob Smith.

JACKSON.
Supervisor—George Lineberger.
Assessor—R. J. Boylan.
Collector—C. Lichtenwalter.
Town Clerk—Joseph Teel.
Com. Highways—J. H. Palmer.
Overseer Poor—J. H. Lineberger.
Justice Peace—Peter Coplitz.

FROM TENNESSEE.
CINCINNATI, April 10.
Rosters telegraphs that Van Dorn attacked Granger, near Franklin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. The Federals in killed and wounded is not yet reported.

Raids on the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroads. The Federals are reported. A train was destroyed, and the track torn up.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., April 10.
The following dispatch is taken from Richmond papers:

CHATTANOOGA, April 6.—The enemy advanced on Woodbury and McMinnville, but being outflanked, retired. Fifteen thousand Federals are advancing on Columbia. A battle is considered imminent before the week closes."

Nashville, April 10.
Van Dorn's whole force attacked General Granger to-day, at Franklin. After severe fighting for two hours, the rebels retreated, leaving their dead on the field. The casualties on either side are not yet known.

Near Lawrence, to-day, a passenger train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was attacked by a rebel force of not less than 200. Twelve or fifteen of the train were killed and wounded. The train was destroyed, and track torn up. A rebel force also attacked a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the train was destroyed, and the track torn up.

Two hundred and twenty rebels were captured, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition were destroyed.

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Lockport for the Constitution.

It affords us sincere pleasure to announce the fact that the constitutional Union men of Lockport, in this county, achieved a glorious victory at the election last Tuesday. The entire regularly nominated Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of over forty votes.

Both parties put forward full tickets, the Republicans heading theirs with the name of Col. John B. Preston, General Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The vote was large, and we doubt not, both sides used their best efforts to carry the day. The details of the contest however have been given us in full by a correspondent, and will be published in the next issue of this paper.

As an evidence of the desperation with which the contest was carried on in Lockport, we copy the following handbill which was posted up through the town on the night before election:

"TRAITORS."
"RUNNING FOR OFFICE!"

"VOTERS, will you vote for a man who has given public expression to such treasonable sentiments as the following: 'I do not care a damn whether this Government is saved or not, and will turn over my hand to save it.' Such is the language of Arthur (the traitor) who is running for office."

"VOTERS, will you support a man who has been guilty of attacking an aged and infirm citizen with a drawn sabre for uttering loyal Union sentiments. Such was the demerit of the Copper-head candidate for Town Clerk."

"VOTER, it is Union, Honor, and Life, or Dishonor, Dishonor and Peril! Choose ye this day."

Now, this is a beautiful document to be sent amongst intelligent people! If the Superintendent of the Canal and his Abolition associates cannot find better employment than this, they must be hard up.

The result proves one of two things; either a majority of the people of Lockport are traitors and have elected traitors to office, or the charges contained in the above Republican handbill are a slanderous falsehood, invented for the purpose of injuring honest citizens and carrying the election.

The latter conclusion is the proper one. The pious Republicans of Lockport, headed by the Canal Office clique, perpetrated the fraudulent slander. War was political antagonism carried to its length!

Orleans on the Honduras have called, and 75 rebel deserters are awaiting transportation at Matamoros to-day likewise. There were 80 vessels at the mouth of the Rio Grande from all the parts of the world.

Never were there baser calumnies coined than the charges in the infamous handbill against the Democratic candidates for Supervisor and Town Clerk. Better Union men, or stronger and truer friends of the constitution cannot be found in the land.

And the endorsement which they received from their friends through the ballot-box, gives the lie to the villainous slanders against them.

In conclusion we would say to the Republicans of Lockport, if they regard the result of the election in their town on last Tuesday as the triumph of "Dishonor, Dishonor and Peril," there will be many such to chronicle all over the country before the close of the next year.

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.
CINCINNATI, April 10.
Gen. Burnside regards the news from Charleston of the capture of the iron-clad *U.S.S. Keokuk* as not significant. He says that the action of the rebel pickets near Fredericksburg in the thermometer of good or bad news, and that to-day they indicate by looks and actions, that there is bad news for them, which in military circles is believed to be from Charleston. If the rebels had any encouraging news from Charleston, it would be made known immediately, and not three days afterwards. The next advances from that point and Newbern may be looked for with anxiety.

Hooker's army is on the verge of a movement, and, indeed, it is no doubt the intention to make a simultaneous attack at a water point, and to take the city of Newbern. The concentration of the enemy at any given point. Stirring events from Charleston, Newbern, Fredericksburg, Tullahoma, East Tennessee, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson will occur during the present month.

No official intelligence in reference to affairs at Charleston had been received at midnight last night. It was expected that the Navy Department that dispatches would give the result. Entire confidence is expressed that the attack on Charleston will be completely successful. Prominent government officers openly announce their belief that Charleston has been taken. If victory is gained there by our land and naval forces, the first intelligence of it will be brought by the dispatch boat from Hilton Head. The rebels will not permit any mention of it by telegraph, or its publication in any paper.

THE HERALD makes the following assertions: "We have now received from various sources positive information of the actual commencement of the attack upon Charleston. The bombardment of Fort Sumter by iron-clads began on Monday."

Capt. Mosen, of the Fair Haven, brings intelligence from Gen. Sumner that Admiral Dahlgren had, on the 3d of April, succeeded to Charleston with the following iron-clads:

New Ironsides (flag ship), Monitors Patuxent, Catfish, Montauk, Pawnee, Weehawken, Keokuk, Nahant, and Nantuxet.

Off Stone Inlet, Capt. Mosen saw our army transport fleet and iron-clads anchored inside. He also saw the *Frisson* lying off the Inlet, with a floating rig, and a schooner.

Fortress Monroe, April 10.
The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday has the following highly exciting intelligence:

"Charleston, April 7.—The attack on Charleston commenced to-day. Four iron-clads, out of seven of the Yankee fleet, were engaged. The *frigate* from the fleet on Fort Sumner and *Moulin* and *Morris* were very brave. The *frigate* was hit, and ran ashore, but subsequently got off and was taken out of range."

At 2 o'clock P. M. nine monitors and the *Ironclads* opened fire, at a distance of 3,000 yards.

At 2:30 the firing on both sides became incessant, and was kept up until 5 o'clock, when it gradually diminished. The *frigate* on Fort Sumner and the *Keokuk* were engaged in the engagement at 4 o'clock apparently, leaving their dead on the field. The casualties on either side are not yet known.

Intense excitement prevails in this city. Our monitors have just gone out to take part in the fight.

Our casuals are one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Fort Sumner. Reports from the other batteries have not yet come to hand.

Charleston, April 7.—Seven turreted iron-clads and the *Ironclads* are inside the harbor. The *Keokuk* is sunk on the beach off Morris Island.

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From New Orleans.

New York, April 8.
The steamship *Columbia*, from New Orleans, arrived here to-day, bringing the *rebel* *Havana* the 4th, has arrived. There was no doubt of the report that the rebels were evacuating Port Hudson.

The gunboat *Diana* had been captured by rebels at Pattersonville. Capt. Patterson was killed, Lieut. Allen, of Gen. West's staff, wounded and taken prisoner. Master's Mate Duval killed; Boatwain's Mate Mumford killed; Capt. Jewett, 168th New York, wounded; Lieut. Ball, of the 12th Connecticut, mortally wounded. The soldiers of the *Diana* were captured. The soldiers of the 168th New York and Co. 12th Connecticut, thirty-eight of our men were paroled by the rebels.

The steamer *Honduras* had arrived at New Orleans from the Rio Grande, with 200 Texas refugees. She reports that on the 25th of March, a rebel force of 150 men crossed the river, and captured Col. E. J. Davis, of the 1st Texas Cavalry, and Capt. Montgomery of the same regiment. The Mexican authorities demanded their release, and Col. Davis was given up. Col. Montgomery was taken at the same time. Capt. Montgomery was not returned, and private advice says he was hung by the rebels, which is undoubtedly true. Davis and Montgomery were taken from the house of the Mexican commander. Three of the officers narrowly escaped from the hands of the rebels, and with half a dozen Mexicans, drove fifty rebels to the river, wounding three or four of them. The U. S. ship *Arthur* took two shells from the rebel quarters on the night of the 25th.

The rebel Captain Bonavides had also crossed into Mexico, and burned a town, near Guerrero. The rebel authorities were evidently in a state of confusion. The *John* of neutrality should involve them in hostilities with Mexico. Their troops are now concentrated near the mouth of the Rio Grande.

A Yankee schooner and cargo, valued at \$250,000, had been captured by the rebels near Rio Grande.

An immense train is carried on over the Rio Aranda. The *Erna* informant saw a train of 100 carts on the way to Brownsville. These loads average six bales each.

Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, in his message to the Legislature, declares re-election, and says he will make a more active part in the war. Some people affirm that he will leave the Confederacy as soon as his term expires.

The States of Texas had furnished 87,000 troops for the rebel army, and a conscription law by the Legislature will add 27,000 more. Under this law there are no exemptions. Every man who can stand upon his feet will be forced into the army.

On the 5th, the rebel pickets on the Trent road extended to a point nine miles from Newbern. Affairs at Little Washington looked threatening. On Sunday evening the rebel Gen. Hill was opposing Gen. Foster's little army, and on Monday P. M. rumor at Newbern said that the rebels had surrendered. This was not credited, as it was believed that reinforcements from Suffolk had reached Little Washington. Foster's division was strong. It is believed that the rebels are now in a state of confusion.

Gen. Palmer and Prince have taken such steps as lead to a removal of all fears as to the safety of Foster.

The rebels are reported as having 5,000 men on the road between Newbern and Washington, N. C.

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